Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1800. [No. 1979.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On THURSDAY, 20th Day of March inst. at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if fair Weather (if not, the next fair Day) at the House of JOHN WEEDEN, in Jamestown,
A Number of Cows, Oxen, Sheep, and young Cattle.
WILLIAM BATTEY, Vendue-Master.
Jamestown, 10th March, 1800.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on THURSDAY the 20th Inst. or if foul Weather, the next fair Day, (if not disposed of before that Time at private Sale)

About Thirty Acres of LAND, near Whitehall, in Middletown (on this Island) with a Dwelling-House, and young Orchard thereon; the Land is good, and well watered.——Any Person inclining to purchase at private Sale, will please to apply to EDWARD SMITH, jun.
Middletown, March 10, 1800.

For Sale, by
JOHN G. WHITEHORNE,
At his DISTILLERY,
ANNISEED Spirits, per the Barrel—Half Ditto—or less Quantity.
A L S O,
40 Bolts of Ravens Duck, of a superior Quality.
Newport, March 11, 1800.

TOBACCO.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE
HAVE FOR SALE,
10 Hogsheads *first Quality* Georgia Tobacco.
Manufactured Tobacco—such as Pigtail, Negro-Head, Cut, Segars, Snuff, &c. very Cheap.
All Warranted to be good, and may be returned if they do not prove so.
☞ WANTED, immediately, Two APPRENTICES.
Newport, March 10, 1800.

TO BE LET,
And entered the 25th of March, Instant,

Two FARMS, lying and being in the Town of Westerly, both joining together, known by the Name of Babcock and Taylor Farms, joining on the Post-Road to New-London, and South on the Salt Water, together with the Beach and Marshes.—For Terms apply to THOMAS FREEBODY.
Newport, March 11, 1800.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of *ANON REYNOLDS*, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having Claims against said Estate, are desired to exhibit them to either of us the Subscribers within six Months from this Date, or they will be precluded, agreeably to Law.
ANTHONY DIXON, } *Commissioners.*
SAMUEL CARR, }
Those indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment to
HANNAH REYNOLDS, Adm'x.
Newport, March 3, 1800.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Newport appointed Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *CHRISTOPHER HOLLOWAY*, late of Newport, Housewright, deceased, represented insolvent, give Notice, that six Months from the Date hereof is given for the Creditors to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, being the Time allowed by said Court of Probate.
ROBERT DUNBAR, } *Commissioners.*
CLARKE BLISS, }
And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment to
EUNICE HOLLOWAY, } *Executrix.*
Newport, March 3, 1800.

Justices Warrants, Executions, &c. for Sale by the Printer hereof.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence-Plantations.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *February Session, A. D.* 1800.
An Act, in Amendment of an Act, entitled "An Act directing the Times and Places of holding the Terms of the Supreme Judicial Court, and the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, within this State."
BE it Enacted by the General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, That the Terms of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Newport, shall be annually holden, in and for said County, at Newport, on the third Monday of May and on the first Monday of November; and that so much of the Act aforesaid, as provides that the November Term of said Courts shall be holden on the second Monday of November annually, be and the same is hereby repealed.
A true Copy: Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

BARRINGTON MEETING-HOUSE
LOTTERY.

THE Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of *Rhode-Island, &c.* at their Session in *January*, 1798, having granted to the *United Congregational Society*, in *Barrington*, the Privilege of raising, by Lottery, the Sum of *Three Thousand Dollars*, for the Purposes of repairing their *House of public religious Worship*, and for the further Establishment of a *Gospel Ministry*, in said Society: The Subscribers having been appointed Managers thereof, and given Bonds according to Law, present to the Public the following
SCHEME.

CLASS FIRST.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	1000	is	1000
1		500		500
5	Prizes of	200	are	1000
10		100		1000
10		50		500
20		25		500
25		20		500
60		10		600
1225		4		4900
1357				10500
	To the Purposes of the Lottery,			1500
4000	*Tickets, at 3 Dollars, are*			12000

The Managers being sensible of the Impropriety of *long standing* Lotteries, are determined to commence drawing of this, on the 20th of *May* next, and continue until it is completed.——A *LIST* of *PRIZES* will be published in the *Herald of the United States*, and the Prizes paid on Demand, except the *Seven highest*, which will be paid in *Thirty* Days after the Drawing is completed.
As the Object of this Lottery is for the Promotion of *Religion* and *Morality*, and *so short* a Period fixed for drawing the same, the Managers hope for the Patronage of a generous Public, and a speed, Sale of the Tickets.
JOSHUA BICKNALL, } *Managers.*
THOMAS ALLEN, }
Barrington, Jan. 20, 1800.
*** Tickets, in the above Lottery, may be had at the Book-Store of *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, in Thames-street, Newport.

Just Received, and for SALE, by
SUSAN FOWLER,
A large Supply of Kid, Morocco, and Cloth Shoes.
Newport, March 10, 1800.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
A Quantity of HAY-SEED, of the last Year's Growth, and of the best Kind; such as Clover, Herds, Red-Top, and Borden Seeds.
Newport, March 11, 1800.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of *REBECCA GREENE*, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to
GEORGE NIGHTINGALE, Administ.
Newport, March 10, 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; and a few Gin-Cases.
—ALSO—
LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER
Has for Sale,
A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Also new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.
Oct. 15, 1799.

SUSAN FOWLER
Has for Sale, the following Articles,
A VERY handsome Assortment of Paper Hangings, with Borders; Maps; Perspective Glasses; Trunks; Wrapping and Writing Paper; some Hardware; best London Pewter; a new Supply of Crockery Ware; some Glass Ditto; Excellent Hyson, Soushong, and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Chocolate; Flour; Brown and White Sugar; Indigo; Bloom Raisins; Cask Ditto; Figs; Currants; Starch per Bundle, or single Pound; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs.——Also a great Variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate; all which Articles are to be had very cheap.
Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN,
Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,
GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum per Hogshead or Barrel; 100 Barrels of Herrings; 400 Quintals of Cod-Fish; Spermaceti Candles per Box; Rock Salt per Bushel; Hemp per Ton; Swede's Iron, flat and square Bars, per Dozen or Hundred; Souchong Tea per Chest; Bohea Tea per Ditto or Dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck.
Linens; Diapers; Checks; small and large Table-Cloths, per Piece.
Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.
Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Has for Sale,
PORK by the Barrel; Salt-Petre'd Hams of the first Quality; good Cod-Fish by the Quantity; Hog's Lard, &c.
Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM, lying in Exeter, One Mile to the Southward of the Ten Rod Road, and Six Miles from Wickford, containing One Hundred Acres; with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Corn-Crib, and other Out Buildings:—Said Buildings all New, and in good Repair; considerably well-fenced with Stone-Wall; has a Quantity of young Wood; well proportioned with mowing and pasturing Land.——For Particulars inquire of *DANIEL TILLINGHAST*, on the Premises.
Exeter, Feb. 17, 1800.

Congress

OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, February 24.

AN engrossed bill entitled, "An act to allow drawbacks of duty on goods exported to New-Orleans, and therein to amend the act for the collection of duties on imposts and tonnage," was read, and passed.

Mr. *DANA* reported a bill to provide for the execution of the 27th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made with Great-Britain, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole House for to-morrow.

Wednesday, February 26.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informing the House, that the Senate had passed the bill, entitled "An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France," with two amendments, to strike out that part of the 4th section, which enabled citizens of the United States, Resident in France, to repair to this country, with vessels and other property *bona fide*, belonging to them, was concurred in by the House.—Ayes 50—Noes 36.

Previous to taking the question on concurring in this amendment, Mr. Macon made a motion which superceded it—viz. "that the amendments of the Senate, be postponed until the first Monday in December next"—which was negatived, only 30 members voting in favour of it.

The second amendment was to strike out the 10th section of the bill, by which it was enacted, that the Consul or Agent of the United States, shall be allowed a salary of 3000 dollars, and be restricted from trade, &c.

Mr. *OTIS* moved that the House concur.

Mr. *CHAMPLIN* hoped not—and proceeded to give his reasons, by stating that great complaints had been made of the conduct of our Agent at Hispaniola,——that it had been insinuated he had entered into trade with the planters of that island, previous to public notice having been given that the trade was opened, and had monopolized a large portion of the produce, previous to the American merchants having an opportunity of becoming purchasers—Mr. C. also mentioned the circumstance of a vessel having been overhauled by an American cruizer, who shewed a passport from Toussaint and one from Dr. Stevens, by which she was permitted to proceed—and thereby inferred that the vessel might have been employed in an illicit trade.

Mr. *SMITH* also spoke in favor of continuing the section—It had been introduced upon the most mature consideration, to prevent what was considered a great evil, and was much cause of complaint. By the proclamation opening intercourse with St. Domingo our vessels were restricted, Mr. S. said, from going to but two ports in that island, upon clearing out at our custom-houses—viz. Port Republican and Cape Francois. Upon their arrival at either of those ports, if the supercargo wishes to seek further for a market, application must be made to our agent for permission; who may delay granting it, and in the mean time, send to the place for which it is requested, buy up all the produce, and compel the merchant to purchase of him at an exorbinant price. This he had been informed had been done; but in mentioning it, Mr. S. said, he did not wish to be understood as criminating the person who did it. The agent was allowed to trade; he had no compensation from government; and it was what every merchant in a similar situation, might and would do. He thought it a perfectly fair mercantile transaction. Hence rose the necessity of the section now under consideration.

But there was another transaction, Mr. S. said, the papers relating to which he had deposited with the proper executive officer. A passport had been granted by our agent at Hispaniola, permitting the vessel of his partner to trade direct from the United States

Newport Mercury.

[1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts.* per Ann.] TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1800. [No. 1979.]

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On THURSDAY, 20th Day of March inst. at 11 o'Clock, A. M. if fair Weather (if not, the next fair Day) at the House of JOHN WEEDEN, in Jamestown,
A Number of Cows, Oxen, Sheep, and young Cattle.
WILLIAM BATTEY, Vendue-Master.
Jamestown, 10th March, 1800.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on THURSDAY the 20th Inst. or if foul Weather, the next fair Day, (if not disposed of before that Time at private Sale)

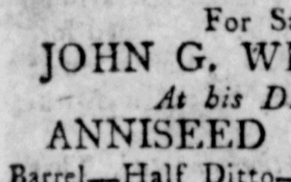
About Thirty Acres of LAND, near Whitehall, in Middletown (on this Island) with a Dwelling-House, and young Orchard thereon; the Land is good, and well watered.——Any Person inclining to purchase at private Sale, will please to apply to EDWARD SMITH, jun.
Middletown, March 10, 1800.

For Sale, by
JOHN G. WHITEHORNE,
At his DISTILLERY,
ANNISEED Spirits, per the Barrel—Half Ditto—or less Quantity.
A L S O,
40 Bolts of Ravens Duck, of a superior Quality.
Newport, March 11, 1800.

TOBACCO.

KAIGHN & CAHOONE
HAVE FOR SALE,
10 Hogsheads *first Quality* Georgia Tobacco.
Manufactured Tobacco—such as Pigtail, Negro-Head, Cut, Segars, Snuff, &c. very Cheap.
All Warranted to be good, and may be returned if they do not prove so.
☞ WANTED, immediately, Two APPRENTICES.
Newport, March 10, 1800.

TO BE LET,
And entered the 25th of March, Instant,



Two FARMS, lying and being in the Town of Westerly, both joining together, known by the Name of Babcock and Taylor Farms, joining on the Post-Road to New-London, and South on the Salt Water, together with the Beach and Marshes.—For Terms apply to THOMAS FREEBODY.
Newport, March 11, 1800.

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport having appointed the Subscribers Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of *ANTON REYNOLDS*, late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having Claims against said Estate, are desired to exhibit them to either of us the Subscribers within six Months from this Date, or they will be precluded, agreeably to Law.
ANTHONY DIXON, } *Commis-*
SAMUEL CARR, } *sioners.*
Those indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment to
HANNAH REYNOLDS, Adm'x.
Newport, March 3, 1800.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate of the Town of Newport appointed Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust, the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of *CHRISTOPHER HOLLOWAY*, late of Newport, Housewright, deceased, represented insolvent; give Notice, that six Months from the Date hereof is given for the Creditors to bring in their Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings, being the Time allowed by said Court of Probate.
ROBERT DUNBAR, } *Commissioners.*
CLARKE BLISS, }
And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment to
EUNICE HOLLOWAY, } *Executrix.*
Newport, March 3, 1800.

Justices Warrants, Executions, &c. for Sale by the Printer hereof.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence-Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *February Session, A. D.* 1800.

An Act, in Amendment of an Act, entitled "An Act directing the Times and Places of holding the Terms of the Supreme Judicial Court, and the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, within this State."

BE it Enacted by the General Assembly, and by the Authority thereof it is Enacted, That the Terms of the Courts of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Newport, shall be annually holden, in and for said County, at Newport, on the third Monday of May and on the first Monday of November; and that so much of the Act aforesaid, as provides that the November Term of said Courts shall be holden on the second Monday of November annually, be and the same is hereby repealed.

A true Copy: Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

BARRINGTON MEETING-HOUSE
LOTTERY.

THE Honorable GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of *Rhode-Island*, &c. at their Session in *January*, 1798, having granted to the *United Congregational Society*, in *Barrington*, the Privilege of raising, by Lottery, the Sum of *Three Thousand Dollars*, for the Purposes of repairing their *House of public religious Worship*, and for the further Establishment of a *Gospel Ministry*, in said Society: The Subscribers having been appointed Managers thereof, and given Bonds according to Law, present to the Public the following

SCHEME.

CLASS FIRST.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	1000	is	1000
1		500		500
5	Prizes of	200	are	1000
10		100		1000
10		50		500
20		25		500
25		20		500
60		10		600
1225		4		4900
1357				10500
	To the Purposes of the Lottery,			1500
4000	*Tickets, at 3 Dollars, are*			12000

The Managers being sensible of the Impropriety of *long standing* Lotteries, are determined to commence drawing of this, on the 20th of *May* next, and continue until it is completed.——A *LIST* of *PRIZES* will be published in the *Herald of the United States*, and the Prizes paid on Demand, except the *Seven highest*, which will be paid in *Thirty* Days after the Drawing is completed.

As the Object of this Lottery is for the Promotion of *Religion* and *Morality*, and *so short* a Period fixed for drawing the same, the Managers hope for the Patronage of a generous Public, and a speed Sale of the Tickets.

JOSHUA BICKNALL, } *Managers.*
THOMAS ALLEN, }
Barrington, Jan. 20, 1800.

*** Tickets, in the above Lottery, may be had at the Book-Store of *WILLIAM R. WILDER*, in Thames-street, Newport.

Just Received, and for SALE, by
SUSAN FOWLER,
A large Supply of Kid, Morocco, and Cloth Shoes.
Newport, March 10, 1800.

To be Sold, by
WILLIAM DOUGLASS,
A Quantity of HAY-SEED, of the last Year's Growth, and of the best Kind; such as Clover, Herds, Red-Top, and Borden Seeds.
Newport, March 11, 1800.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of *REBECCA GREENE*, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make Payment to
GEORGE NIGHTINGALE, Administ.
Newport, March 10, 1800.

JOHN & HENRY CAHOONE,
Have for Sale at their Store on Banister's Wharf,
BROWN SUGAR by the Hogshead or Barrel; 4th Proof Jamaica Rum by the Hogshead; Molasses by the Hogshead; Flour by the Barrel; Prime Pork by Ditto; prime and Cargo Beef by Ditto; Pimento by the Bag; Rosin by the Barrel; Powder by the Cask; Sheathing Paper by the Hundred; Salt petre'd Hams; Candles by the Box; and a few Gin-Cases.
—ALSO—
LIQUORS, of the best Kind, a general Assortment, and various other Articles in the Grocery Line, a complete Assortment of which they propose to be constantly supplied with.——Fishing Parties, Masters of Packets, Passengers, &c. may be supplied at said Store on the shortest Notice, with any Article they may want—and their Favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, Feb. 4, 1800.

NATHAN B. MILLER
Has for Sale,
A few Pipes of BRANDY, of the 5th Proof, *entitled to the Drawback.*—Also new Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel or larger Quantity; and PIMENTO by the Bag.
Oct. 15, 1799.

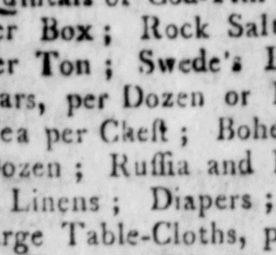
SUSAN FOWLER
Has for Sale, the following Articles,
A VERY handsome Assortment of Paper Hangings, with Borders; Maps; Perspective Glasses; Trunks; Wrapping and Writing Paper; some Hardware; best London Pewter; a new Supply of Crockery Ware; some Glass Ditto; Excellent Hyson, Soushong, and Bohea Teas; Coffee, Chocolate; Flour; Brown and White Sugar; Indigo; Bloom Raisins; Cask Ditto; Figs; Currants; Starch per Bundle, or single Pound; Cinnamon; Cloves; Nutmegs.——Also a great Variety of other Articles, too tedious to enumerate; all which Articles are to be had very cheap.
Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

SIMEON MARTIN
Has for Sale, for Cash, or on a reasonable Credit, with approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island,
GOOD Retailing Molasses per Hogshead; Old 3d Proof Windward-Island Rum; New-England Rum per Hogshead or Barrel; 100 Barrels of Herrings; 400 Quintals of Cod-Fish; Spermaceti Candles per Box; Rock Salt per Bushel; Hemp per Ton; Swede's Iron, flat and square Bars, per Dozen or Hundred; Souchong Tea per Chest; Bohea Tea per Ditto or Dozen; Russia and Ravens Duck.
Linens; Diapers; Checks; small and large Table-Cloths, per Piece.
Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN
HAS FOR SALE,
St Petersburg Clean Hemp,
Swedes Iron,
Souchong Tea, per Chest,
And Molasses, per Hogshead.
Newport, Sept. 24th, 1799.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Has for Sale,
PORK by the Barrel; Salt-Petre'd Hams of the first Quality; good Cod-Fish by the Quantity; Hog's Lard, &c.
Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,



A FARM, lying in Exeter, One Mile to the Southward of the Ten Rod Road, and Six Miles from Wickford, containing One Hundred Acres; with a good Dwelling-House, Barn, Corn-Crib, and other Out Buildings:—Said Buildings all New, and in good Repair; considerably well-fenced with Stone-Wall; has a Quantity of young Wood; well proportioned with mowing and pasturing Land.——For Particulars inquire of *DANIEL TILLINGHAST*, on the Premises.
Exeter, Feb. 17, 1800.

Congress

OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Monday, February 24.

AN engrossed bill entitled, "An act to allow drawbacks of duty on goods exported to New-Orleans, and therein to amend the act for the collection of duties on imposts and tonnage," was read, and passed.

Mr. *DANA* reported a bill to provide for the execution of the 27th article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made with Great-Britain, which was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole House for to-morrow.

Wednesday, February 26.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informing the House, that the Senate had passed the bill, entitled "An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France," with two amendments, to strike out that part of the 4th section, which enabled citizens of the United States, Resident in France, to repair to this country, with vessels and other property *bona fide*, belonging to them, was concurred in by the House.—Ayes 50—Noes 36.

Previous to taking the question on concurring in this amendment, Mr. Macon made a motion which superceded it—viz. "that the amendments of the Senate, be postponed until the first Monday in December next"—which was negatived, only 30 members voting in favour of it.

The second amendment was to strike out the 10th section of the bill, by which it was enacted, that the Consul or Agent of the United States, shall be allowed a salary of 3000 dollars, and be restricted from trade, &c.

Mr. *OTIS* moved that the House concur.

Mr. *CHAMPLIN* hoped not—and proceeded to give his reasons, by stating that great complaints had been made of the conduct of our Agent at Hispaniola——that it had been insinuated he had entered into trade with the planters of that island, previous to public notice having been given that the trade was opened, and had monopolized a large portion of the produce, previous to the American merchants having an opportunity of becoming purchasers—Mr. C. also mentioned the circumstance of a vessel having been overhauled by an American cruizer, who shewed a passport from Toussaint and one from Dr. Stevens, by which she was permitted to proceed—and thereby inferred that the vessel might have been employed in an illicit trade.

Mr. *SMITH* also spoke in favor of continuing the section—It had been introduced upon the most mature consideration, to prevent what was considered a great evil, and was much cause of complaint. By the proclamation opening intercourse with St. Domingo our vessels were restricted, Mr. S. said, from going to but two ports in that island, upon clearing out at our custom-houses—viz. Port Republican and Cape Francois. Upon their arrival at either of those ports, if the supercargo wishes to seek further for a market, application must be made to our agent for permission; who may delay granting it, and in the mean time, send to the place for which it is requested, buy up all the produce, and compel the merchant to purchase of him at an exorbinant price. This he had been informed had been done; but in mentioning it, Mr. S. said, he did not wish to be understood as criminating the person who did it. The agent was allowed to trade; he had no compensation from government; and it was what every merchant in a similar situation, might and would do. He thought it a perfectly fair mercantile transaction. Hence rose the necessity of the section now under consideration.

But there was another transaction, Mr. S. said, the papers relating to which he had deposited with the proper executive officer. A passport had been granted by our agent at Hispaniola, permitting the vessel of his partner to trade direct from the United States

to the city of Domingo—a trade which no other citizen of the United States could be permitted to enjoy, as it was expresly prohibited by the President's proclamation.

Suppose said Mr. S. an agent was sent from this country to treat with the governor of Guadaloupe; they might very easily determine the day on which that intercourse should commence—buy up all the produce in the island, and compel the American merchant to a sacrifice, which would otherwise be avoided. It was this kind of conduct which had caused so many failures in the United States; and yet he could not blame the person who would be guilty of them—his speculations being all the compensation allowed for his expenses and trouble.

The question on concurring with the Senate was put and carried—ayes 60.

Thursday, February 27.

Mr. Davis said, as the House did not think proper yesterday to indulge him in the adoption of the resolution then proposed, he hoped they would adopt the following, and enable him to obtain all the evidence upon the subject which could be had—viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to direct the proper officer to lay before this House a copy of the proceedings of the Court held in the district court of South-Carolina, in the case of Thomas Nash, calling himself Jonathan Robbins.

Messrs Bayard, Otis, Dana, Marshall and Rutledge, spoke against it—and Messrs. Smith, Livingston and Nicholas, in favour of it.

Mr. Otis having mentioned, that he was authorized by the Secretary of State to say, that he had no further authenticated transcript, than had been submitted to the House;

Mr. Nicholas, after a few observations, recommended to Mr. Davis to withdraw his resolution—which having been done, Mr. N. moved the following:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to procure from the Clerk of the District Court of South-Carolina, copies, under seal, of the proceedings of that Court, together with the evidences produced in the case relative to the requisition of Thomas Nash, alias Jonathan Robbins, who was delivered to his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Mr. Harper moved that the resolution be postponed till this day week—and was replied to by Messrs. Nicholas and Gallatin; when

Mr. H. Lee said, he hoped the gentleman from South-Carolina would withdraw his motion for postponement.—He might vote upon this subject, Mr. H. Lee said, different from his friends—but he would do this, because he had no objection that the Speaker should write the letter which the resolution contemplated—and in the interim, the House should go into committee of the whole upon the subject, and proceed upon the discussion as far as the President was implicated, and at a future day, upon the conduct of the Judge of South-Carolina.

Mr. Dana applauded the principle of the Hon. gentleman last up, who like a veteran officer boldly met his enemy, without artifice or evasion; but he was not willing to concede so far: If we wanted to make further inquiry, appoint a select committee for that purpose. He never heard of the Speaker of a body like this, being instructed to inquire into facts. Mr. D. concluded with remarking on the manner in which the business was introduced; and the inability its advocates felt, to maintain the ground they had taken, and by expressing a wish the resolution would not be adopted.

Messrs. Harper and Bayard also spoke in favour of the postponement, and Messrs. Varnum, Randolph and Jones against it, when the question was taken.—Yeas 32—Nays 67.

The question then recurred upon adopting the resolution, when Mr. Marshall spoke at length against it.—He contended there was no prospect of coming to a decision of the original question this session, if this were adopted; and asked if the character of the President of the United States ought to be held up in the suspicious view in which the resolution placed it, until the next session of Congress?—He hoped not. It seemed to him, that a postponement amounted to a declaration to the people of America, that there was much cause for suspicion, and that additional evidence was wanted to substantiate it.

Mr. Nicholas replied to Mr. Marshall, and contended, that the whole truth of the case was to come out of the additional testimony now asked for.

An adjournment was then called for, and negatived.—Ayes 30.

Mr. Randolph spoke in favour of the resolution, and in answer to Mr. Marshall, when the question was taken and negatived.—Yeas 14—Noes 51. Adjourned.

Monday, March 3.

The bill entitled "an act for the relief of Thomas Arnold," and the bill entitled "an act to establish a general stamp-office," were respectively read a third time, and passed.

The following has passed both Houses of Congress.

AN ACT

Further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof.

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all commercial intercourse between any person or persons resident within the United States, or under their protection, and any person or persons resident within the territories of the French Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, shall be, and from and after the second day of March next, is hereby prohibited and further suspended, excepting only in the cases herein after provided. And any ship or vessel, owned, hired or employed by any person or persons resident within the United States or any citizen or citizens thereof resident elsewhere, and sailing therefrom after that day, which contrary to the intent hereof, shall be voluntarily carried, or shall be destined or permitted to proceed, or shall be sold, bartered, entrusted, or transferred, for the purpose that she may proceed, whether directly or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within the territories of that Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof; or shall be engaged in any traffic or commerce, by or for any person resident within the territories of that Republic or within any of the dependencies thereof; and also any cargo which shall be found on board of such ship or vessel, when detected and interruped in such unlawful purpose, or rather return from such voyage to the United States, shall be wholly forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court in the United States, having competent jurisdiction.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That excepting for foreign ships or vessels owned, hired, and employed by persons permanently residing in Europe, and commanded and wholly navigated by foreigners, no clearance for a foreign voyage shall be granted to any ship or vessel whatever, until the owner or the employer for the voyage, or if nor resident within the district where the clearance shall be required, his factor or agent, with the master and one or more sufficient surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Collector of the district, shall give bond to the United States, such owner, employer, or factor, with the master, in a sum equal to the value of the vessel, and of one third of her cargo; and such surety or sureties in a like sum when it shall not exceed ten thousand dollars; and if it shall exceed, then in that sum, with condition that the ship or vessel for which a clearance shall be required, is actually destined, and shall proceed to some port or place without the limits or jurisdiction of the French Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, and during the intended voyage shall not be voluntarily carried, or permitted to proceed or sold, entrusted or transferred, with the purpose that she may proceed whether directly, or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within the territories of that Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof; and shall not, at any such port or place, voluntarily deliver or unlade any part of such cargo; and if compelled by distress of weather, or taken by force into any such port or place, will not there receive on board of such ship or vessel, any goods, produce or merchandize, other than necessary sea-stores; and generally, that such ship or vessel shall not be employed in any traffic or commerce, with or for any person resident within the territory of the French Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof.

Sec. 3. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That when any ship or vessel which shall obtain a clearance for a foreign voyage after a bond shall be given as aforesaid, shall be compelled by distress of weather, or other casualty endangering the safety of such ship or vessel, or of the mariners on board the same, or shall be taken by any armed vessel, or other superior force, into any port or place within the territories of the French Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, and shall there necessarily unlade and deliver, or shall be deprived of any cargo then on board, then, and in such case, the master or other person having charge of such ship or vessel, may receive compensation or payment in bills of exchange, or in money or bullion, for such cargo, but not otherwise, and shall not be understood thereby to contravene this law, or to incur a forfeiture of the said bond.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no ship or vessel coming from any port or place within the territories of the French Republic or any of the dependencies thereof, whether with or without a cargo, or from any other port or place, with a cargo on board obtained for, or laden on board of such vessel at any port or place within the said territories or dependencies, which shall arrive within the limits of the United States after the said second day of March next, shall be admitted to an entry with the Collector of any district; and each and every such ship or vessel which shall arrive as aforesaid, having on board any goods, wares or merchandize, destined to be delivered within the United States, contrary to the intent of this act, or which shall have otherwise contravened the same, together with the cargo which shall be found on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the entry of any vessel having a passport granted under the authority of the French Republic, and solely employed for purposes of political or national intercourse with the government of the United States, and not in any commercial intercourse, and which shall be received, and permitted by the President of the United States to remain within the same. *And provided also*, That until the first day of August next and no longer, any ship or vessel wholly owned or employed by a foreigner, other than any person resident in France or in any of the dependencies of the French Republic, and which coming therefrom shall be destined to the United States and shall arrive within the same, not having otherwise contravened this act, shall be required and permitted to depart therefrom, and in case she shall accordingly depart without any unreasonable delay, and without delivering or attempting to deliver any cargo or lading within the United States, such ship or vessel or any cargo which may be on board the same shall not be liable to the forfeiture aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel, coming from any port or place within the territories of the French republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, or with any cargo there obtained, on board, but not destined to any port or place within the United States, shall be compelled by distress of weather, or other necessity, to put into any port or place within the limits of the United States, such ship or vessel shall be there hospitably received in the manner prescribed by the act, intituled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage;" and shall be permitted to make such repairs, and to obtain such supplies as shall be necessary to enable her to proceed according to her destination; and such repairs and supplies being obtained, shall be thereafter required and permitted to depart. But if such ship or vessel shall not conform to the regulations prescribed by the act last mentioned, or shall unlade any part of her cargo, or shall take on board any cargo or supplies whatever without the permit of the Collector of the district previously obtained therefor, or shall refuse, or unreasonably delay to depart from, and out of the United States, after having received a written notice to depart, which such Collector may, and shall give, as soon as such ship, or vessel shall be fit for sea; or having departed shall return to the United States, not being compelled thereto by further distress or necessity, in each and every such case, such ship, or vessel and her cargo shall be forfeited and may be seized, and condemned in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States by his order to remit and discontinue for the time being, whenever he shall deem it expedient, and for the interest of the United States, all or any of the restraints and prohibitions imposed by this act, in respect to the territories of the French republic, or to any island, port or place, belonging to the said Republic, with which in his opinion a commercial intercourse may be safely renewed; and also it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever he shall afterwards deem it expedient to revoke such order, and hereby to re-establish such restraints and prohibitions: And the President of the United States, shall be, and he is hereby authorised to make proclamation thereof accordingly.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the whole of the island of Hispaniola shall for the purposes of this act be considered as a dependency of the French Republic.—*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to repeal or annul in any part, the order or proclamation of the President of the United States, heretofore issued for permitting commercial intercourse with certain ports of that island.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to give instructions to the public armed vessels of the United States, to stop and examine any ship or vessel of the United States, on the high sea, which there may be reason to suspect to be engaged in any traffic, or commerce contrary to this act, and if upon examination, it shall appear, that such ship or vessel is bound or sailing to, or from any port or place, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, it shall be the duty of the commander of such public armed vessel, to seize every ship or vessel engaged in such illicit commerce, and send the same, to the nearest convenient port of the United States, to be there prosecuted in due course of law, and held liable to the penalties and forfeitures provided by this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, shall, and may be examined, mitigated, and remitted in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorised, and directed, by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating, or remitting, the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned;" and all penalties and forfeitures, which may be recovered in pursuance of this act, in consequence of any seizure made by the commander of any public armed vessel, of the United States, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the act, intituled "An act for the government of the navy of the United States;" and all other penalties arising under this act, and which may be recovered, shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act shall extend to any ship or vessel to which the President of the United Sates shall grant a permission to enter and clear; provided such ship or vessel shall be solely employed, pursuant to such permission, for purposes of national intercourse; and shall not be permitted to proceed with, or to bring to the United States any cargo or lading whatever other than necessary sea-stores.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the act intituled "An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof," shall be and is hereby continued, and shall be taken to be in force in respect to all offences which shall have been committed against the same before the expiration thereof; and to the intent that all seizures, forfeitures and penalties, arising upon such offences may be had, sued for, prosecuted and recovered, any limitation of the said act to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be and remain in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one. Provided however, the expiration thereof shall not prevent or defeat any seizure or prosecution for a forfeiture incurred under this act, and during the continuance thereof.

PARIS, November 23.

COMMITTEE OF ANCIENTS.

November 14.

The following question was submitted to the Committee:—"*Shall the Sittings of the two Committees be public?*

It was decided in the negative, but there was a very long and warm debate upon the subject. Those who were for the debates being public, said, that if the nation received laws without having any knowledge of the discussions which preceded and prepared them, it would cease to believe itself free; that if it saw no longer any homage of the national representation it would believe the national representation not to be adjourned, but annihilated; that if the discussions were not public, it was at least necessary that there should be sittings open to all citizens, in order to proclaim publicly the laws passed in private sittings; that, in short, it was necessary to preserve as much of the old form as it was possible to reconcile with the events of the 18th and 19th Brumaire.

Those who were against the publicity of the debates, said that the two Commissions, in order to obtain the end for which they were instituted, ought to labour with a rapidity which the publicity of their sittings would check every moment; that in public sittings men spoke from vanity more frequently than from a love of truth; that the publicity was never any thing else than apparent for it could only be taken advantage of by one Commune, and only by a small number of persons in that commune, who were almost all incapable of comprehending and appreciating the motives of the different opinions; that seeing a Council of Five Hundred, and a Council of Two Hundred and Fifty reduced to Commissions of twenty-five Members, the public would think they beheld not an image of the national representation, but its destruction; that, in short, the only thing really important to the nation was to do quietly and to do well; and on that account, that quiet and secret sittings were much better than noisy and public ones.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb 27.

CAUTION.

The money brought from New-Orleans, by James Elliot and others, and which on examination proves to be counterfeit, are of the United States paper, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 1795, June 1796, April 1797, and February 1798, for the hundred dollar bills and marked A. and red E. The fifty dollar bills are Post Notes, dated Philadelphia, April 1798, and marked B.

The Bills are well imitated, but the paper is inferior to that of the true Bill; the signing said to be known from the true Bill, except the G. in the Cashier's name; and

to the city of Domingo—a trade which no other citizen of the United States could be permitted to enjoy, as it was expresly prohibited by the President's proclamation.

Suppose said Mr. S. an agent was sent from this country to treat with the governor of Guadaloupe; they might very easily determine the day on which that intercourse should commence—buy up all the produce in the island, and compel the American merchant to a sacrifice, which would otherwise be avoided. It was this kind of conduct which had caused so many failures in the United States; and yet he could not blame the person who would be guilty of them—his speculations being all the compensation allowed for his expenses and trouble.

The question on concurring with the Senate was put and carried—ayes 60.

Thursday, February 27.

Mr. Davis said, as the House did not think proper yesterday to indulge him in the adoption of the resolution then proposed, he hoped they would adopt the following, and enable him to obtain all the evidence upon the subject which could be had—viz.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to direct the proper officer to lay before this House a copy of the proceedings of the Court held in the district court of South-Carolina, in the case of Thomas Nash, calling himself Jonathan Robbins.

Messrs Bayard, Otis, Dana, Marshall and Rutledge, spoke against it—and Messrs. Smith, Livingston and Nicholas, in favour of it.

Mr. Otis having mentioned, that he was authorized by the Secretary of State to say, that he had no further authenticated transcript, than had been submitted to the House;

Mr. Nicholas, after a few observations, recommended to Mr. Davis to withdraw his resolution—which having been done, Mr. N. moved the following:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the House of Representatives be requested to procure from the Clerk of the District Court of South-Carolina, copies, under seal, of the proceedings of that Court, together with the evidences produced in the case relative to the requisition of Thomas Nash, alias Jonathan Robbins, who was delivered to his Britannic Majesty's Consul.

Mr. Harper moved that the resolution be postponed till this day week—and was replied to by Messrs. Nicholas and Gallatin; when

Mr. H. Lee said, he hoped the gentleman from South-Carolina would withdraw his motion for postponement.—He might vote upon this subject, Mr. H. Lee said, different from his friends—but he would do this, because he had no objection that the Speaker should write the letter which the resolution contemplated—and in the interim, the House should go into committee of the whole upon the subject, and proceed upon the discussion as far as the President was implicated, and at a future day, upon the conduct of the Judge of South-Carolina.

Mr. Dana applauded the principle of the Hon. gentleman last up, who like a veteran officer boldly met his enemy, without artifice or evasion; but he was not willing to concede so far: If we wanted to make farther inquiry, appoint a select committee for that purpose. He never heard of the Speaker of a body like this, being instructed to inquire into facts. Mr. D. concluded with remarking on the manner in which the business was introduced; and the inability its advocates felt, to maintain the ground they had taken, and by expressing a wish the resolution would not be adopted.

Messrs. Harper and Bayard also spoke in favour of the postponement, and Messrs. Varnum, Randolph and Jones against it, when the question was taken.—Yeas 32—Nays 67.

The question then recurred upon adopting the resolution, when Mr. Marshall spoke at length against it.—He contended there was no prospect of coming to a decision of the original question this session, if this were adopted; and asked if the character of the President of the United States ought to be held up in the suspicious view in which the resolution placed it, until the next session of Congress?—He hoped not. It seemed to him, that a postponement amounted to a declaration to the people of America, that there was much cause for suspicion, and that additional evidence was wanted to substantiate it.

Mr. Nicholas replied to Mr. Marshall, and contended, that the whole truth of the case was to come out of the additional testimony now asked for.

An adjournment was then called for, and negatived.—Ayes 30.

Mr. Randolph spoke in favour of the resolution, and in answer to Mr. Marshall, when the question was taken and negatived.—Yeas 14—Noes 51. Adjourned.

Monday, March 3.

The bill entitled "an act for the relief of Thomas Arnold," and the bill entitled "an act to establish a general stamp-office," were respectively read a third time, and passed.

The following has passed both Houses of Congress.

AN ACT

Further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof.

Sect. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all commercial intercourse between any person or persons resident within the United States, or under their protection, and any person or persons resident within the territories of the French Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, shall be, and from and after the second day of March next, is hereby prohibited and farther suspended, excepting only in the cases herein after provided. And any ship or vessel, owned, hired or employed by any person or persons resident within the United States or any citizen or citizens thereof resident elsewhere, and sailing therefrom after that day, which contrary to the intent hereof, shall be voluntarily carried, or shall be destined or permitted to proceed, or shall be sold, bartered, entrusted, or transferred, for the purpose that she may proceed, whether directly or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within the territories of that Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof; or shall be engaged in any traffic or commerce, by or for any person resident within the territories of that Republic or within any of the dependencies thereof; and also any cargo which shall be found on board of such ship or vessel, when detected and interruped in such unlawful purpose, or rather return from such voyage to the United States, shall be wholly forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court in the United States, having competent jurisdiction.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That excepting for foreign ships or vessels owned, hired, and employed by persons permanently residing in Europe, and commanded and wholly navigated by foreigners, no clearance for a foreign voyage shall be granted to any ship or vessel whatever, until the owner or the employer for the voyage, or if not resident within the district where the clearance shall be required, his factor or agent, with the master and one or more sufficient surety or sureties, to the satisfaction of the Collector of the district, shall give bond to the United States, such owner, employer, or factor, with the master, in a sum equal to the value of the vessel, and of one third of her cargo; and such surety or sureties in a like sum when it shall not exceed ten thousand dollars; and if it shall exceed, then in that sum, with condition that the ship or vessel for which a clearance shall be required, is actually destined, and shall proceed to some port or place without the limits or jurisdiction of the French Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, and during the intended voyage shall not be voluntarily carried, or permitted to proceed or sold, entrusted or transferred, with the purpose that she may proceed whether directly, or from any intermediate port or place, to any port or place within the territories of that Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof; and shall not, at any such port or place, voluntarily deliver or unlade any part of such cargo; and if compelled by distress of weather, or taken by force into any such port or place, will not there receive on board of such ship or vessel, any goods, produce or merchandize, other than necessary sea-stores; and generally, that such ship or vessel shall not be employed in any traffic or commerce, with or for any person resident within the territory of the French Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof.

Sec. 3. *Provided, and be it further enacted*, That when any ship or vessel which shall obtain a clearance for a foreign voyage after a bond shall be given as aforesaid, shall be compelled by distress of weather, or other casualty endangering the safety of such ship or vessel, or of the mariners on board the same, or shall be taken by any armed vessel, or other superior force, into any port or place within the territories of the French Republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, and shall there necessarily unlade and deliver, or shall be deprived of any cargo then on board, then, and in such case, the master or other person having charge of such ship or vessel, may receive compensation or payment in bills of exchange, or in money or bullion, for such cargo, but not otherwise, and shall not be understood thereby to contravene this law, or to incur a forfeiture of the said bond.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That no ship or vessel coming from any port or place within the territories of the French Republic or any of the dependencies thereof, whether with or without a cargo, or from any other port or place, with a cargo on board obtained for, or laden on board of such vessel at any port or place within the said territories or dependencies, which shall arrive within the limits of the United States after the said second day of March next, shall be admitted to an entry with the Collector of any district; and each and every such ship or vessel which shall arrive as aforesaid, having on board any goods, wares or merchandize, destined to be delivered within the United States, contrary to the intent of this act, or which shall have otherwise contravened the same, together with the cargo which shall be found on board, shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the entry of any vessel having a passport granted under the authority of the French Republic, and solely employed for purposes of political or national intercourse with the government of the United States, and not in any commercial intercourse, and which shall be received, and permitted by the President of the United States to remain within the same. *And provided also*, That until the first day of August next and no longer, any ship or vessel wholly owned or employed by a foreigner, other than any person resident in France or in any of the dependencies of the French Republic, and which coming therefrom shall be destined to the United States and shall arrive within the same, not having otherwise contravened this act, shall be required and permitted to depart therefrom, and in case she shall accordingly depart without any unreasonable delay, and without delivering or attempting to deliver any cargo or lading within the United States, such ship or vessel or any cargo which may be on board the same shall not be liable to the forfeiture aforesaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any ship or vessel, coming from any port or place within the territories of the French republic, or any of the dependencies thereof, or with any cargo there obtained, on board, but not destined to any port or place within the United States, shall be compelled by distress of weather, or other necessity, to put into any port or place within the limits of the United States, such ship or vessel shall be there hospitably received in the manner prescribed by the act, intituled, "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage;" and shall be permitted to make such repairs, and to obtain such supplies as shall be necessary to enable her to proceed according to her destination; and such repairs and supplies being obtained, shall be thereafter required and permitted to depart. But if such ship or vessel shall not conform to the regulations prescribed by the act last mentioned, or shall unlade any part of her cargo, or shall take on board any cargo or supplies whatever without the permit of the Collector of the district previously obtained therefor, or shall refuse, or unreasonably delay to depart from, and out of the United States, after having received a written notice to depart, which such Collector may, and shall give, as soon as such ship, or vessel shall be fit for sea; or having departed shall return to the United States, not being compelled thereto by further distress or necessity, in each and every such case, such ship, or vessel and her cargo shall be forfeited and may be seized, and condemned in any court of the United States having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That at any time after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States by his order to remit and discontinue for the time being, whenever he shall deem it expedient, and for the interest of the United States, all or any of the restraints and prohibitions imposed by this act, in respect to the territories of the French republic, or to any island, port or place, belonging to the said Republic, with which in his opinion a commercial intercourse may be safely renewed; and also it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, whenever he shall afterwards deem it expedient to revoke such order, and hereby to re-establish such restraints and prohibitions: And the President of the United States, shall be, and he is hereby authorised to make proclamation thereof accordingly.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the whole of the island of Hispaniola shall for the purposes of this act be considered as a dependency of the French Republic.—*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be deemed to repeal or annul in any part, the order or proclamation of the President of the United States, heretofore issued for permitting commercial intercourse with certain ports of that island.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to give instructions to the public armed vessels of the United States, to stop and examine any ship or vessel of the United States, on the high sea, which there may be reason to suspect to be engaged in any traffic, or commerce contrary to this act, and if upon examination, it shall appear, that such ship or vessel is bound or sailing to, or from any port or place, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this act, it shall be the duty of the commander of such public armed vessel, to seize every ship or vessel engaged in such illicit commerce, and send the same, to the nearest convenient port of the United States, to be there prosecuted in due course of law, and held liable to the penalties and forfeitures provided by this act.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, shall, and may be examined, mitigated, and remitted in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorised, and directed, by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating, or remitting, the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned;" and all penalties and forfeitures, which may be recovered in pursuance of this act, in consequence of any seizure made by the commander of any public armed vessel, of the United States, shall be distributed according to the rules prescribed by the act, intituled "An act for the government of the navy of the United States;" and all other penalties arising under this act, and which may be recovered, shall be distributed and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, intituled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage."

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in this act shall extend to any ship or vessel to which the President of the United Sates shall grant a permission to enter and clear; provided such ship or vessel shall be solely employed, pursuant to such permission, for purposes of national intercourse; and shall not be permitted to proceed with, or to bring to the United States any cargo or lading whatever other than necessary sea-stores.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the act intituled "An act further to suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and France, and the dependencies thereof," shall be and is hereby continued, and shall be taken to be in force in respect to all offences which shall have been committed against the same before the expiration thereof; and to the intent that all seizures, forfeitures and penalties, arising upon such offences may be had, sued for, prosecuted and recovered, any limitation of the said act to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be and remain in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one. Provided however, the expiration thereof shall not prevent or defeat any seizure or prosecution for a forfeiture incurred under this act, and during the continuance thereof.

PARIS, November 23.

COMMITTEE OF ANCIENTS.

November 14.

The following question was submitted to the Committee:—"*Shall the Sittings of the two Committees be public?*

It was decided in the negative, but there was a very long and warm debate upon the subject. Those who were for the debates being public, said, that if the nation received laws without having any knowledge of the discussions which preceded and prepared them, it would cease to believe itself free; that if it saw no longer any homage of the national representation it would believe the national representation not to be adjourned, but annihilated; that if the discussions were not public, it was at least necessary that there should be sittings open to all citizens, in order to proclaim publicly the laws passed in private sittings; that, in short, it was necessary to preserve as much of the old form as it was possible to reconcile with the events of the 18th and 19th Brumaire.

Those who were against the publicity of the debates, said that the two Commissions, in order to obtain the end for which they were instituted, ought to labour with a rapidity which the publicity of their sittings would check every moment; that in public sittings men spoke from vanity more frequently than from a love of truth; that the publicity was never any thing else than apparent for it could only be taken advantage of by one Commune, and only by a small number of persons in that commune, who were almost all incapable of comprehending and appreciating the motives of the different opinions; that seeing a Council of Five Hundred, and a Council of Two Hundred and Fifty reduced to Commissions of twenty-five Members, the public would think they beheld not an image of the national representation, but its destruction; that, in short, the only thing really important to the nation was to do quietly and to do well; and on that account, that quiet and secret sittings were much better than noisy and public ones.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb 27.

CAUTION.

The money brought from New-Orleans, by James Elliot and others, and which on examination proves to be counterfeit, are of the United States paper, dated Philadelphia, Feb. 1795, June 1796, April 1797, and February 1798, for the hundred dollar bills and marked A. and red E. The fifty dollar bills are Post Notes, dated Philadelphia, April 1798, and marked B.

The Bills are well imitated, but the paper is inferior to that of the true Bill; the signing hard to be known from the true Bill, except the G. in the Cashier's name; and

Stamps are written larger, and the ink paler, than in the real Bill—some of them are signed JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

The Public are warned, that a great quantity of this paper is in New-Orleans, and coming on to the United States.

Two men who arrived here in the schooner Two Brothers, from Orleans, were apprehended on Monday, for passing bills of the above description—on examination, one of them was dismissed, it not appearing he had passed any of the bills, and the other, (the above named James Elliot) kept in custody for further examination.

NORFOLK, Feb. 27.

The United States Frigate Congress, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday last, after being totally dismasted in a gale of wind about six weeks ago—She was bound to Batavia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from Capt. Charles C. Russel, of the United States ship Herald, dated 25th January, 1800, off St. John's, Porto-Rico,

"I have the honor to inform you, that on the 21st inst. at 6 o'clock, A. M. I saw a sail in the N. W. quarter, to which I gave chace, and at 9 after firing seven shot at her, brought her to. She proved to be a French privateer called La Mutine, commanded by Capt. Lauger, from St. John's, Porto-Rico and had been out 14 hours; she mounted six guns, 12 and 4 pounders, with 60 men, half French and half Spanish."

SINKING FUND.

In addition to the operation of the Sinking Fund, appropriated by law to the final redemption of the American debt, the increase of population and general ability, should be noticed:—Thus a debt of eighty millions, in 1790, would not be virtually increased, although in 18 years, (say in the year 1808) it should amount to 160 millions. Add to this, an operation as certain as the foregoing, that if by the consequent increase of specie (or of the general abilities of the country) by repeated loans *for whatever purposes*, the Western Territory, appropriated to the Sinking Fund, should, from half a dollar, in 1790, rise to two or three dollars, in 1808, thus, by borrowing monies even *to a large extent*, we might actually occasion a decrease of our burthen; the United States having at least 150 millions of land, which whenever money may be sufficiently plenty, will command a ready sale, either for ready cash, or in exchange for certificates of the public debt, at enhanced prices. A. B.

ALBANY, March 4.

Egbert Benson, James Kent, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, Esquires, are appointed Commissioners on the part of this state, to settle the controversy with Connecticut, relative to the tract of land called the Gore.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool, to a gentleman in Norfolk, received by the Fabius.

"The British government allow the exportation (in neutral bottoms) of Sugar and Tobacco, to Holland and France."

The new frigate *Philadelphia*, Captain Decatur, hauled off from Philadelphia on Thursday.—Her recruiting has been very successful; and it is expected she will put to sea in 8 or 10 days.

NEW-LONDON, March 12.

The ship Hope has sailed from New-York for Algiers. She is a present to the Dey.

On Friday last the United States ship Trumbull, of eighteen 12 pounders, Capt. David Jewett, sailed from this port for New-York. She is a remarkable strong, well built, handsome ship; and there is no doubt from her first essay will prove a fast sailer. She is fully manned, and we understand is to convoy out some West-Indiamen.

NEWPORT, *March* 18.

The following Letter was handed to the Editor of this Paper, by a Gentleman from Cape-Francois, with a Request from Capt. Talbot, that it should be made public, for the Information of the Merchants in the United States:

United States Frigate Constitution at Sea, near the Island of St. Domingo, 12th Feb. 1800.

SIR,

I Request that it may be made known, throughout the United States, that in consequence of the increased number of Gen. Rigaud's arm'd boats up the Guanaba, or what is otherwise called the Bite of Leogane, I have directed a Frigate and a small armed Vessel of fourteen guns to continue cruising there, for the protection of the commerce of the United States to and from Port Republic.—This arrangement of a part of our force in these seas will afford a convoy to all American vessels that are on their homeward bound passage from Port Republic. But as our vessels, engaged in merchandize, go out directly and promiscuously to Port Republic, they cannot be immediately protected. They are consequently exposed to be attacked, captured, and their crews most probably massacred by the black pirates who infest this bay, and who but seldom spare the lives of any on board the vessels they subdue; to prevent this mischief as much as possible, I recommend it to the consideration of all those gentlemen that are concerned in commerce to Port Republic or its neighbourhood, whether it may not be best to direct all their vessels destined to this said port, to stop at Cape Francois and obtain permission to go into Cape Nicolas Mole, and there to wait a convoy, which probably may not be many days, as one of our public armed vessels will sail from thence to Port Republic every fourteen days, and will take under her convoy all such American vessels as may be disposed to profit thereby; by adopting this measure, it is likely that the length of their passage to Port Republic, will be increased from about three to twelve days, and that three will be also, an increase of expence of about three half-joes for a permit and harbour fees. I mention this, that gentlemen may be the better able to judge whether it will be more for their interest to adopt this plan, or continue to risque a direct passage to Port Republic without convoy. As far as my knowledge extends, not one American vessel has been captured by the French on the St. Domingo station since our armed ships have been on its coast, except in the bay before mentioned, along the shores of which, particularly near St. Mark's, those piratical boats are closely concealed in the creeks and among the bushes, that no one on board a vessel going along the channel can discover them, while from the look-outs on the hills the enemy can perfectly well observe every thing that passes by. If a vessel is becalmed, and which perhaps is more commonly the case in this bay than in any other part of the West-Indies, those boats will be sure to come out in all directions from their hiding places to attack such vessel; and it has been shown by the gallant defence lately made against them by Lieut. Maley, in the United States schooner Experiment, when attacked by eleven of those armed boats, that perfect protection cannot be extended to a whole convoy against those boats in such a long and flat calm as that which was then experienced. It is also shown, that though two out of this convoy was captured, notwithstanding the bravery and perfect good conduct of this officer, in an action of seven hours (with some intermissions) in which conflict two of the enemy's boats were sunk, that all the vessels then under convoy must have been taken, and the several crews butchered, was it not for the protection such convoy afforded.

SILAS TALBOT.

A Letter has been received in Town, from a Gentleman in New-Providence, mentioning the U. S. Frigate Gen. Greene having sent in there a re-captured Schooner, which had been condemned, and sold for £. 5000 Sterling.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, at their late Session, in Boston, directed fines to be laid on *sixty* towns in that Commonwealth, for neglecting to send Representatives to the General Court!

ALFRED MOORE, Esq; of North-Carolina, is appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Room of James Iredel, Esq; deceased.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, the 24th ult. Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Commerce, made a Report on a Petition from the Merchants of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington, the Report was, that it is inexpedient at this Time to grant the Prayer of the Petition, and that they have Leave to withdraw the same.—The House took up and concurred in the Report.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 8th Inst. the final Question on Mr. Livingston's Resolutions, relating to Jonathan Robbins, otherwise Thomas Nash, was taken by Yeas and Nays, when there appeared for Mr. L's Resolutions 34—against them 61.

MARRIED.]—At Portsmouth, by the Rev. Mr. Bliss, Mr. *Benjamin Freeborn*, jun. to Miss *Charity Brownell*, both of that Town.

DIED.]—At Fredericksburg, on the 27th ult. *Robert Brooke*, Esq; late Governor of the State of Virginia.

☞ *The Sale at Public Auction on the 20th Inst. of 30 Acres of Land in Middletown, belonging to Edward Smith, as advertised in the first Page of this Day's Paper, is postponed to a future Day.*

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY's

MARINE LIST.

March 15.—*Arrived Sloop Friendship, of Somerset, Nathaniel Weaver, Master, from Martha Bray (Jamaica) sailed Feb.* 10.—*Left at Martha Bray, Ship Signet, of New-York, Gore, Master; also Schooner Somerset, Benjamin Bowers, Master.*

March 11—*Spoke in Lat.* 37: 21, *Long.* 74, *Schooner Powder-Point, Reuben Carver, Master, from Hispaniola to Boston, sprung a Leak* 2½ *Feet Water in the Hold, Pumps choaked, supplied them with Water—Three of his People sick.*

March 16.—*Arrived Schooner British Queen, David Hatfield, from St. John's, Nova-Scotia.*

Ship Palmyra, of Providence, —— *Cornelius Sowle Master. from Buenos-Ayres, armed with* 16 *Guns, Sixty-five Days Passage.*—16*th spoke off Block-Island, Ship America, Crowensbield, Master, from Bengal bound to Salem, with a Pilot on board.*

March 17.—*Arrived the Brig John, B. Cozzens, from Surinam—two Days since spoke the Ship* ——, *Capt. Chace, from Batavia, bound to Boston.*

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

March.	Thermo. 8 A.M.	Deg.	Thermo. 2 P.M.	Deg.	Wind. 8 A.M.	Wind. 2 P.M.	Weather. 8 A.M.	Weather. 2 P.M.
11	36½		41		SE.	Do.	Cloudy.	Rain.
12	33		39		NW.	W.	Fair.	Do.
13	40		50		W.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
14	33		37		N.	N.	Fair.	Do.
15	37		39		NE.	E.	Cloudy.	Do.
16	41		50		SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
17	37½		44		NNW.	S.	Cloudy.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, March 17.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Two Sisters, Earl, New-York
Franklin, Bennet, Boston
Schooner Susannah, Arnold, Baltimore

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Young Greyhound, Matthewson, [Charleston
Brig Betsy, Sloan, Stonington
Sloop Dolphin, Allen, New-Bedford
Briton, Ladue, Havanna
Nabby, Cornell, New-York

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

at the House of Capt. JOHN CONGDON, Innholder, in Portsmouth, on the 25th Day of this Instant, at XI *o'Clock, A. M. if the Weather be fair, if not the next fair Day,*

A Lot of Land of about Twelve Acres, lying in said Portsmouth, and is a Part of the Black-Point Farm:—The Soil is good, both for Grass and Grain, and is well watered.—The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.——For further Information apply to EZBON BARKER, living on the Premises.

Portsmouth, March 17, 1800.

To be Sold, at Public Auction,

at the House of the late JOHN HOLMES, Esq; deceased, in Middletown, on the 25th Inst. at X *o'Clock, A. M. if fair, if not the next fair Day,*

A Quantity of Hay, Corn, Oats, and a Part of the Houshold Furniture.

Middletown, March 17, 1800.

TO BE LET,

The 25th March inst. if not Sold,

A LOT of LAND, containing 30 Acres, in the Town of Portsmouth, formerly belonging to *JOB ALMY.*—— Apply to DANIEL HOLLOWAY.

Newport, March 18, 1800.

LOST,

On Wednesday Evening last, between the Point-Bridge and Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf, in Thames-street,*

A SILVER WATCH.

Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and no Questions asked.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

By Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons concerned, That a Libel is filed in said Court, by David Leonard Barnes, Esq; Attorney of the United States for said District, against the Snow MARY, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, &c. for having been fitted, equipped and employed, as it is alledged, in transporting Slaves from the Coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to the Statute of the United States, in such Case made and provided; and that Trial will be had on said Libel at a Special District Court, to be holden at Providence in said District, on Monday the seventh Day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of said Day.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Providence, March 17, 1800.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

THE well-known House occupied by Capt. Benjamin Almy, with a large Garden, Out-Houses, &c.

Two LOTS with the Buildings thereon, fronting on Thames-street, extending from the New Lane to Messrs. Kaighn & Cahoone's Tobacco Manufactory.

Five LOTS fronting on the New Lane.

Two and Four Months Credit will be given the Purchaser, for approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island.

If not disposed of by 1st of April next, will then be sold at public Auction, by Messrs. *GARDNER & DEAN*, at whose Auction-Room a Plan of the Whole may be seen.—Apply to JACOB SMITH.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

Received by the Ship Merchant from LONDON, *via Boston, and for* SALE *by*

JOHN THURSTON,

At his SHOP on Banister's Wharf,

GARDEN SEEDS, of the last Year's Growth.—Among which are the following Kinds of PEAS,

Early Golden Hotspur,	Early Frame,
Do. Charlton.	Ditto Spanish;
Tall Marrowfat,	Dwarf crooked Sugar and
Dwarf, Leadman's	green Prolific.
Dwarf;	

—ALSO—

Parsnip; Orange, Leinon, and Purple Carrot.—Salmon, short-top, and Turnip Radish.—Long green Turkey, white do. green do. long prickly, long green, and early short do. Cucumber.

Early and late Dutch Cabbage, early Yorkshire do; Sugar-Loaf do. green Savoy do. red do. drumhead do. battersea do. early & late Cauliflower do.	Curled Peppergrass. White and brown Mustard. White, silverskin & red Onion; Blood-red & Scarlet Beet; Thyme; Sweet Marjoram; Sage; Green & curled Cale; Curled Parsley; Garlic; Solid Cellery.
Early flat Dutch Turnip, French do.	
Tennis-Ball & Cabbage Lettice, large head do.	

Also Patent Half Hour and Second Glasses, just received, common Do. Pipes; Half Bushels, Pecks and Half Pecks; red, blue and white Bunting of a superior Quality, and ready-made Colours as usual; Fish-Hooks and Lines; Powder of the best Quality; Shot of all Sizes, from No. 7 to B; Balls of all Sizes; Lead, &c. Flour per Barrel; Vinegar per Do. White Beans per Bushel; Roll Brimstone.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

JOHN C. DEVERO

Respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport and its Vicinity,

THAT he purposes opening his DANCING-SCHOOL at Mrs. Penrose's Assembly-Room on Friday the 4th of April.—Mr. Devero doubts not, from the great Experience he has had in his Profession, and the particular Attention he pays to the Improvement of his Scholars, to be able to insure the Patronage and Confidence of his numerous Friends, and begs Leave to observe, that he attends Two Days in the Week at Six Dollars for One Scholar, Two coming from a Family Eleven, and Three Scholars Fifteen Dollars: Days of Attendance, and Hours of Tuition, made agreeable to the Pupils.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

For CHARLESTON *(S. C.)*

The Sloop GEORGE, WILLIAM SLOCUM, jun. Master,

Will sail, Wind and Weather permitting, on the 25th Instant.——For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, March 18, 1800.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

A good HORSE and CHAISE.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A likely COW and CALF, and Seven Hundred Weight of prime PORK, by JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 17th 3d Month, 1800.

A BAD WIFE.

Whereas my Wife SARAH has without Cause unjustifiably eloped from my Bed and Board:—I forbid any Person harbouring or trusting her on my Account, for I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, after this Date.

JOSEPH WILCOX.

Charlestown, March 6 1800.

Simpson are written larger, and the ink paler, than in the real Bill—some of them are signed JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

The Public are warned, that a great quantity of this paper is in New-Orleans, and coming on to the United States.

Two men who arrived here in the schooner Two Brothers, from Orleans, were apprehended on Monday, for passing bills of the above description—on examination, one of them was dismissed, it not appearing he had passed any of the bills, and the other, (the above named James Elliot) kept in custody for further examination.

NORFOLK, Feb. 27.

The United States Frigate Congress, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday last, after being totally dismasted in a gale of wind about six weeks ago—She was bound to Batavia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

[OFFICIAL.]

Extract of a letter from Capt. Charles C. Russel, of the United States ship Herald, dated 25th January, 1800, off St. John's, Porto-Rico.

"I have the honor to inform you, that on the 21st inst. at 6 o'clock, A. M. I saw a sail in the N. W. quarter, to which I gave chace, and at 9 after firing seven shot at her, brought her to. She proved to be a French privateer called La Mutine, commanded by Capt. Lauger, from St. John's, Porto-Rico and had been out 14 hours; she mounted six guns, 12 and 4 pounders, with 60 men, half French and half Spanish."

SINKING FUND.

In addition to the operation of the Sinking Fund, appropriated by law to the final redemption of the American debt, the increase of population and general ability, should be noticed:—Thus a debt of eighty millions, in 1790, would not be virtually increased, although in 18 years, (say in the year 1808) it should amount to 160 millions. Add to this, an operation as certain as the foregoing, that if by the consequent increase of specie (or of the general abilities of the country) by repeated loans *for whatever purposes*, the Western Territory, appropriated to the Sinking Fund, should, from half a dollar, in 1790, rise to two or three dollars, in 1808, thus, by borrowing monies even *to a large extent*, we might actually occasion a decrease of our burthen; the United States having at least 150 millions of land, which whenever money may be sufficiently plenty, will command a ready sale, either for ready cash, or in exchange for certificates of the public debt, at enhanced prices.

A. B.

ALBANY, March 4.

Egbert Benson, James Kent, and Ezra L'Hommedieu, Esquires, are appointed Commissioners on the part of this state, to settle the controversy with Connecticut, relative to the tract of land called the Gore.

NEW-YORK, March 10.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Liverpool, to a gentleman in Norfolk, received by the Fabius.

"The British government allow the exportation (in neutral bottoms) of Sugar and Tobacco, to Holland and France."

The new frigate *Philadelphia*, Captain Decatur, hauled off from Philadelphia on Thursday.—Her recruiting has been very successful; and it is expected she will put to sea in 8 or 10 days.

NEW-LONDON, March 12.

The ship Hope has sailed from New-York for Algiers. She is a present to the Dey.

On Friday last the United States ship Trumbull, of eighteen 12 pounders, Capt. David Jewett, sailed from this port for New-York. She is a remarkable strong, well built, handsome ship; and there is no doubt from her first essay will prove a fast sailer. She is fully manned, and we understand is to convoy out some West-Indiamen.

NEWPORT, *March* 18.

The following Letter was handed to the Editor of this Paper, by a Gentleman from Cape-Francois, with a Request from Capt. Talbot, that it should be made public, for the Information of the Merchants in the United States:

United States Frigate Constitution at Sea, near the Island of St. Domingo, 12th Feb. 1800.

SIR,

I Request that it may be made known, throughout the United States, that in consequence of the increased number of Gen. Rigaud's arm'd boats up the Guanaba, or what is otherwise called the Bite of Leogane, I have directed a Frigate and a small armed Vessel of fourteen guns to continue cruising there, for the protection of the commerce of the United States to and from Port Republic.—This arrangement of a part of our force in these seas will afford a convoy to all American vessels that are on their homeward bound passage from Port Republic. But as our vessels, engaged in merchandize, go out directly and promiscuously to Port Republic, they cannot be immediately protected. They are consequently exposed to be attacked, captured, and their crews most probably massacred by the black pirates who infest this bay, and who but seldom spare the lives of any on board the vessels they subdue; to prevent this mischief as much as possible, I recommend it to the consideration of all those gentlemen that are concerned in commerce to Port Republic or its neighbourhood, whether it may not be best to direct all their vessels destined to this said port, to stop at Cape Francois and obtain permission to go into Cape Nicolas Mole, and there to wait a convoy, which probably may not be many days, as one of our public armed vessels will sail from thence to Port Republic every fourteen days, and will take under her convoy all such American vessels as may be disposed to profit thereby; by adopting this measure, it is likely that the length of their passage to Port Republic, will be increased from about three to twelve days, and that three will be also, an increase of expence of about three half-joes for a permit and harbour fees. I mention this, that gentlemen may be the better able to judge whether it will be more for their interest to adopt this plan, or continue to risque a direct passage to Port Republic without convoy. As far as my knowledge extends, not one American vessel has been captured by the French on the St. Domingo station since our armed ships have been on its coast, except in the bay before mentioned, along the shores of which, particularly near St. Mark's, those piratical boats are closely concealed in the creeks and among the bushes, that no one on board a vessel going along the channel can discover them, while from the look-outs on the hills the enemy can perfectly well observe every thing that passes by. If a vessel is becalmed, and which perhaps is more commonly the case in this bay than in any other part of the West-Indies, those boats will be sure to come out in all directions from their hiding places to attack such vessel; and it has been shown by the gallant defence lately made against them by Lieut. Maley, in the United States schooner Experiment, when attacked by eleven of those armed boats, that perfect protection cannot be extended to a whole convoy against those boats in such a long and flat calm as that which was then experienced. It is also shown, that though two out of this convoy was captured, notwithstanding the bravery and perfect good conduct of this officer, in an action of seven hours (with some intermissions) in which conflict two of the enemy's boats were sunk, that all the vessels then under convoy must have been taken, and the several crews butchered, was it not for the protection such convoy afforded.

SILAS TALBOT.

A Letter has been received in Town, from a Gentleman in New-Providence, mentioning the U. S. Frigate Gen. Greene having sent in there a re-captured Schooner, which had been condemned, and sold for £. 5000 Sterling.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, at their late Session, in Boston, directed fines to be laid on *sixty* towns in that Commonwealth, for neglecting to send Representatives to the General Court!

ALFRED MOORE, Esq; of North-Carolina, is appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Room of James Iredel, Esq; deceased.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, the 24th ult. Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Commerce, made a Report on a Petition from the Merchants of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington, the Report was, that it is inexpedient at this Time to grant the Prayer of the Petition, and that they have Leave to withdraw the same.—The House took up and concurred in the Report.

In the House of Representatives of the United States, on the 8th Inst. the final Question on Mr. Livingston's Resolutions, relating to Jonathan Robbins, otherwise Thomas Nash, was taken by Yeas and Nays, when there appeared for Mr. L's Resolutions 34—against them 61.

MARRIED.]—At Portsmouth, by the Rev. Mr. Bliss, Mr. *Benjamin Freeborn*, jun. to Miss *Charity Brownell*, both of that Town.

DIED.]—At Fredericksburg, on the 27th ult. *Robert Brooke*, Esq; late Governor of the State of Virginia.

☞ *The Sale at Public Auction on the 20th Inst. of 30 Acres of Land in Middletown, belonging to Edward Smith, as advertised in the first Page of this Day's Paper, is postponed to a future Day.*

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY's

MARINE LIST.

March 15.—*Arrived Sloop Friendship, of Somerset, Nathaniel Weaver, Master, from Martha Bray (Jamaica) sailed Feb.* 10.—*Left at Martha Bray, Ship Signet, of New-York, Gore, Master; also Schooner Somerset, Benjamin Bowers, Master.*

March 11—*Spoke in Lat.* 37: 21, *Long.* 74, *Schooner Powder-Point, Reuben Carver, Master, from Hispaniola to Boston, sprung a Leak* 2½ *Feet Water in the Hold, Pumps choaked, supplied them with Water—Three of his People sick.*

March 16.—*Arrived Schooner British Queen, David Hatfield, from St. John's, Nova-Scotia.*

Ship Palmyra, of Providence, —— *Cornelius Sowle Master. from Buenos-Ayres, armed with* 16 *Guns, Sixty-five Days Passage.*—16*th spoke off Block-Island, Ship America, Crowensbield, Master, from Bengal bound to Salem, with a Pilot on board.*

March 17.—*Arrived the Brig John, B. Cozzens, from Surinam—two Days since spoke the Ship* ——, *Capt. Chace, from Batavia, bound to Boston.*

Meteorological TABLE. Fahren. Therm. 1800.

March.	Thermo. A. M.	Thermo. P. M.	Wind. A. M.	Wind. P. M.	Weather. A. M.	Weather. P. M.
	8	2	8	2	8	2
	Deg.					
11	36½	41	SE.	Do.	Cloudy.	Rain.
12	33	39	NW.	W.	Fair.	Do.
13	40	50	W.	SW.	Fair.	Do.
14	33	37	N.	N.	Fair.	Do.
15	37	39	NE.	E.	Cloudy.	Do.
16	41	50	SW.	Do.	Fair.	Do.
17	37½	44	NNW.	S.	Cloudy.	Do.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, March 17.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Two Sisters, Earl,	New-York
Franklin, Bennet,	Boston
Schooner Susannah, Arnold,	Baltimore
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Young Greyhound,	Matthewson, [Charleston
Brig Betsy, Sloan,	Stonington
Sloop Dolphin, Allen,	New-Bedford
Briton, Ladue,	Havanna
Nabby, Cornell,	New-York

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

at the House of Capt. JOHN CONGDON, *Innholder, in Portsmouth, on the 25th Day of this Instant, at* XI *o'Clock, A. M. if the Weather be fair, if not the next fair Day,*

A Lot of Land of about Twelve Acres, lying in said Portsmouth, and is a Part of the Black-Point Farm:—The Soil is good, both for Grass and Grain, and is well watered.—The Conditions of Sale will be made known at the Time and Place of Sale.——For further Information apply to EZBON BARKER, living on the Premises.

Portsmouth, March 17, 1800.

To be Sold, at Public Auction,

at the House of the late JOHN HOLMES, *Esq; deceased, in Middletown, on the 25th Inst. at* X *o'Clock, A. M. if fair, if not the next fair Day,*

A Quantity of Hay, Corn, Oats, and a Part of the Houshold Furniture.

Middletown, March 17, 1800.

TO BE LET,

The 25th March inst. if not Sold,

A LOT of LAND, containing 30 Acres, in the Town of Portsmouth, formerly belonging to *JOB ALMY.*——Apply to DANIEL HOLLOWAY.

Newport, March 18, 1800.

LOST,

On Wednesday Evening last, between the Point-Bridge and Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf, in Thames-street,*

A SILVER WATCH.

Whoever has found the same, and will deliver it to the Printer, shall receive FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and no Questions asked.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

Rhode-Island District, ff.

By Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Esq; Judge of the District Court for Rhode-Island District:—

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons concerned, That a Libel is filed in said Court, by David Leonard Barnes, Esq; Attorney of the United States for said District, against the Snow MARY, her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, &c. for having been fitted, equipped and employed, as it is alledged, in transporting Slaves from the Coast of Africa to the West-Indies, contrary to the Statute of the United States, in such Case made and provided; and that Trial will be had on said Libel at a Special District Court, to be holden at Providence in said District, on Monday the seventh Day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon of said Day.

W. PECK, *Marshal.*

Providence, March 17, 1800.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

THE well-known House occupied by Capt. Benjamin Almy, with a large Garden, Out-Houses, &c.

Two LOTS with the Buildings thereon, fronting on Thames-street, extending from the New Lane to Messrs. Kaiglin & Cahoone's Tobacco Manufactory.

Five LOTS fronting on the New Lane.

Two and Four Months Credit will be given the Purchaser, for approved Notes, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island.

If not disposed of by 1st of April next, will then be sold at public Auction, by Messrs. *GARDNER & DEAN*, at whose Auction-Room a Plan of the Whole may be seen.—Apply to JACOB SMITH.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

NEW GARDEN SEEDS.

Received by the Ship Merchant from LONDON, *via Boston, and for* SALE *by*

JOHN THURSTON,

At his SHOP on Banister's Wharf,

GARDEN SEEDS, of the last Year's Growth.—Among which are the following Kinds of PEAS,

Early Golden Hotspur,	Early Frame,
Do. Charlton.	Ditto Spanish;
Tall Marrowfat,	Dwarf crooked Sugar and
Dwarf, Leadman's	green Prolific.
Dwarf;	

—ALSO—

Parsnip; Orange, Lemon, and Purple Carrot.—Salmon, short-top, and Turnip Radish.—Long green Turkey, white do. green do. long prickly, long green, and early short do. Cucumber.

Early and late Dutch Cabbage, early Yorkshire do; Sugar-Loaf do. green Savoy do. red do. drumhead do. battersea do. early & late Cauliflower do.	Curled Peppergrass. White and brown Mustard. White, silverskin & red Onion; Blood-red & Scarlet Beet; Thyme; Sweet Marjoram; Sage; Green & curled Cales Curled Parsley; Garlic; Solid Cellery.
Early flat Dutch Turnip, French do.	
Tennis-Ball & Cabbage Lettice, large head do.	

Also Patent Half Hour and Second Glasses, just received, common Do. Pipes; Half Bushels, Pecks and Half Pecks; red, blue and white Bunting of a superior Quality, and ready-made Colours as usual; Fish-Hooks and Lines; Powder of the best Quality; Shot of all Sizes, from No. 7 to B; Balls of all Sizes; Lead, &c. Flour per Barrel; Vinegar per Do. White Beans per Bushel; Roll Brimstone.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

DANCING-SCHOOL.

JOHN C. DEVERO

Respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Newport and its Vicinity,

THAT he purposes opening his DANCING-SCHOOL at Mrs. Penrose's Assembly-Room on Friday the 4th of April.—Mr. Devero doubts not, from the great Experience he has had in his Profession, and the particular Attention he pays to the Improvement of his Scholars, to be able to insure the Patronage and Confidence of his numerous Friends, and begs Leave to observe, that he attends Two Days in the Week at Six Dollars for One Scholar, Two coming from a Family Eleven, and Three Scholars Fifteen Dollars: Days of Attendance, and Hours of Tuition, made agreeable to the Pupils.

Newport, March 17, 1800.

For CHARLESTON *(S. C.)*

The Sloop GEORGE, WILLIAM SLOCUM, jun. Master,

Will sail, Wind and Weather permitting, on the 25th Instant.——For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, March 18, 1800.

TO BE LET, OR SOLD,

A good HORSE and CHAISE.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A likely COW and CALF, and Seven Hundred Weight of prime PORK, by JAMES MITCHELL.

Newport, 17th 3d Month, 1800.

A BAD WIFE.

Whereas my Wife SARAH has without Cause unjustifiably eloped from my Bed and Board:—I forbid any Person harbouring or trusting her on my Account, for I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, after this Date.

JOSEPH WILCOX.

Charlestown, March 6 1800.

LINES

Taken from the LONDON CHRONICLE,—*sent to the Printer by a person who took them from one of the middle panes of glass on a window of a Quakers Meeting-house in Edinburgh, cut there with a diamond.*

APPROACH this place, with rev'rence come,
Serve God, altho' each tongue be dumb,
Experience that myſterious art,
To feel his preſence at thy heart,
And hear his whiſpers ſoft and kind,
In holy ſilence of the mind.
Then reſt thy thoughts nor let them roam
In queſt of joys, for Heaven's at home;
And feel the beams of pureſt love
An emblem of the bliſs above.
O may each ſoul with power extend
Beyond where time and nature end,
And reach thoſe heights, that bleſs'd abode,
And meet the kindeſt ſmiles of GOD.

Warranted GARDEN SEEDS
SOLD BY
JAMES CENTER,
At his Shop opposite Gen. MARTIN's,

Peas:
EARLY Frame; golden Hotſpur; green Pruſſian; and dwarf Marrowfat.

Turnip Seed:
Early Dutch; green Top; Dedham and French Ditto.

Radiſh Seed:
Salmon & ſhort Top.

Cabbage Seed:
Early May; Dutch; Sugarloaf; Batterſea; Drum Head; red Dutch; green and yellow Savoy; Cauliflower & Cale.

Onion Seed:
Silver-Skin; large Portugal & Concord.

Lettuce Seed:
Seliſia; Tenniſball; Marble-Coſs and Grand-Admiral.

Cellery Seed:
Norths large; ſolid; and Italian.

Cucumber Seed:
Cluſter; early; long green.

Sweet Marjorum; Thyme; Sage; Summer-Savory; Parſley; curl'd Endive; & Naſturtium.

Beets; Carrots; Parſnips; Pole & Buſh Beans; Buſh and long Neck Squaſh.

Newport, March 3, 1800.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL SNELL, late of Little-Compton, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

KEZIAH SNELL, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Little-Compton, 3d March, 1800.

The Subſcribers being duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Little-Compton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *ABIGAIL HART*, late of Little-Compton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, to bring in their Claims to us, within ſix Months from the Date hereof, that being the Time allowed by ſaid Court for receiving the ſame. Attendance will be given for the above Purpoſe, at our reſpective Dwellings, any Time within the above Period.

DAVID STODDARD, } *Commiſ-*
JOSEPH GIFFORD, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to *STEPHEN TABOR, Adminiſt.*
Little-Compton, Feb. 27, 1800.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*
New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown, and South-Kingſtown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)
—AS FOLLOWS:—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays, at 9, A. M.
Arrive at Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London, Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars; the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.

Paſſengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townſend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving thoſe Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.
Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

Kitchen & Flower-Garden SEEDS.

Juſt imported from *LONDON*, by the Ship Sarah, via New-York,

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh GARDEN SEEDS, warranted to be of the laſt Year's Growth, and have every Appearance of being genuine, for Sale, by

MARY DUNBAR,
Opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's,

Peas:
Early Turner.
Early Frame.
Green Marrowfat.
Dwarf Ditto.
Spaniſh Dwarf.

Beans:
Windſor.
Large white Runners.
Large white Buſh.
White Six Weeks Do.

Cabbage:
Early May.
Early Yorkſhire.
Early Sugarloaf.
Early Cauliflower.
Large Batterſea.
Large Red.
Dutch Do.
Green Savoy.
Yellow Do.
White Brocoli.
Purple Do.
Scotch Cale.

Lettuce:
Grand-Admiral.
Seliſia.
Early Frame Cabbage.
Roman Cabbage.

Radiſh:
Early ſhort Top.
Purple Salmon.
Scarlet.
White.
Red Turnip rooted.
Sweet Marjoram.
Summer Savory.
Thyme.
Balm.
Hyſſop.

Green curl'd Endive.
Broad-leav'd Spinage.
Broad-leav'd Creſs.
Curl'd-leav'd Do.
Naſturtium.
White Muſtard.
Early Dutch Turnip.
White round Do.
Scarlet Onion.
White Ditto.
Scarlet Beet.
Orange Carrot.
Large Parſnip.
Early Frame Cucumber.
Long prickly Do.
Small early Cantelope.
Early Orange Do.
Early white Do.

Annual Flowers:
Scarlet 10 Weeks Stock.
Purple Do.
Scarlet Wall-Leaf Do.
Ice-Plant.
Egg-Plant.
Dwarf red Coxcomb.
Yellow-flower'd Do.
Spaniſh Nigella.
Belvedore or Summer Cypreſs.
Superb Aſter.
Double-ſtrip'd Do.
Bonnet Do.
Quill'd Do.
Chineſe Pink.

Perennial Flowers:
Carnation.
Pheaſant-ey'd Pink.

Alſo an Aſſortment of American Seeds. Thoſe who ſend their Orders, are requeſted to Notice, whether they wiſh Engliſh or American Seeds, and they ſhall be ſent accordingly.
Newport, March 3, 1800.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, June 25, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and Brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes. per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.
Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

FRESH RAISINS.
A few Caſks for Sale, by
NATHAN B. MILLER.
December 10, 1799.

GOULD & JOHN MARSH
Have for Sale, at their SOAP & CANDLE *Manufactory, on the Wharf next South of the Poſt-Office,*

Mould and Dipt CANDLES, Soft and Hard SOAP (equal in Quality to New-York) Wholeſale and Retail.

Cash given for TALLOW, GREASE, & ASHES.

☞ They take in Tallow, to dip into Candles, at 3 Cents per lb. with good Cotton Wick, and deliver Pound for Pound.
Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,

By *THOMAS HANDY,*

Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.
GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.
Newport, 8th October, 1799.

Doctor K I N G's
MOST reſpectful Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity—takes this Method to offer his Services, in the Practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY:——In which Practice he has received a *regular* Education.—Credentials of which he is ready to produce, to thoſe who will do him the Honour to call on him, at Mrs. COTTRELL's.

If the moſt ready Attention, joined with a ſincere Wiſh to be uſeful to his Fellow-Citizens, have any Claim to Succeſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall not be unſucceſsful in his Endeavours to ſerve them.

He likewiſe informs, that he has juſt received a Supply of MEDICINE, genuine and of the lateſt Importation, which he will ſell on as reaſonable Terms, as can be purchaſed in this State.—Apply at Mrs. Cottrell's Shop.
December 30, 1799.

A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, *and the* PUBLIC *in general,*
That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN's,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, two Boxes of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.
Newport, Dec. 2, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.
Newport, May 24, 1799.

GODFREY WENWOOD
Has for Sale,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.
Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.
Inform the Public,

THAT they have reſumed their *Buſineſs*, which has been for ſome Time ſuſpended on account of the Sickneſs of two of the concerned.

They offer for Sale, a large Aſſortment of freſh and genuine

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Orders from the *Country* executed at Wholeſale Prices, and the Town Retail Buſineſs attended to with the utmoſt Caution and Fidelity.

MEDICINE CHESTS for the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, and Africa, with ample and ſuitable Directions ſupplied at ſhort Notice, at reduced Prices.

Dye Stuffs, Painters Colours, &c. &c. as uſual.
Newport, January 1, 1800.

STONE WALL.

Any Perſon willing to contract for building *by the Rod*, about 1 or 200 Rods of lawful Wall (on this Farm) may hear of Employment by applying to the Subſcriber.

They will have the Stones to dig out of a Quarry (literally above Ground) and to cart the ſame to the ſpot—the Work to be finiſhed during the Courſe of the preſent Summer.

S. ELAM.
Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

N. B. If the Perſons who may be Employed, give Satisfaction, and think it an Object to engage further, it is very probable they will have Work during the whole Seaſon.

To FARMERS.

Wanted a ſober, induſtrious Man, of good Character, who underſtands the farming Buſineſs and the Care of Cattle, to have the Management (under myſelf) of the Farm I live upon.—Any Perſon of this Deſcription, willing to engage themſelves by the Month or Year, may hear of Employment, by applying to

S. ELAM.
Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Season, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.
Newport, December 30, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
Reſpectfully informs his old Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, Three Doors below the Poſt-Office,

AN elegant Variety of faſhionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Season;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Aſſortment of Satins, India Luteſtrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he flatters himſelf, will not be diſappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.
Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Comp.
HAVE FOR SALE,

A freſh Supply of *Baltimore, Alexandria* and *New-York*,

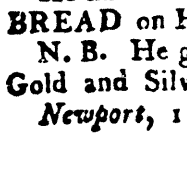
FLOUR,

per Quantity, ſingle Barrel, or Half Barrel.

ALSO,

A general Aſſortment of GROCERIES, as uſual.
Newport, Feb. 17, 1800.

FOR SALE,



THE Houſe and Wharf, with the Stores, Stables, and other Buildings belonging thereto, now in the Occupation of Mrs. Malbone.—For further Particulars apply to THOMAS TOWNSEND, who is empowered to diſpoſe of the ſame.
Newport, 17th Feb. 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Informs the Public, and his Friends and Cuſtomers in general, that he has juſt received,

A new Supply of GOODS,—ſuitable for the preſent Season, well aſſorted, by Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Robert Stevens's.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
BROKER,

20 Hogſheads New-England Rum, from 95 to 100 Gallons.
20 Hogſheads Molaſſes, good for Retailing.
10 Boxes good Brown Sugar.
20 Hogſheads Weſt-India Rum.
100 Barrels Meſs Beef.
100 Barrels Meſs Pork.
100 Barrels Prime Pork.

He has alſo to ſell, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, in different Parts of this Town.

He has alſo 4000 Weight good CABIN BREAD on Hand for Sale, cheap for Caſh.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old Gold and Silver.
Newport, 13th January, 1800.

LINES

Taken from the LONDON CHRONICLE,—*sent to the Printer by a person who took them from one of the middle panes of glass on a window of a Quakers Meeting-house in Edinburgh, cut there with a diamond.*

APPROACH this place, with rev'rence come,
Serve God, altho' each tongue be dumb,
Experience that myſterious art,
To feel his preſence at thy heart,
And hear his whiſpers ſoft and kind,
In holy ſilence of the mind.
Then reſt thy thoughts nor let them roam
In queſt of joys, for Heaven's at home;
And feel the beams of pureſt love
An emblem of the bliſs above.
O may each ſoul with power extend
Beyond where time and nature end,
And reach thoſe heights, that bleſs'd abode,
And meet the kindeſt ſmiles of GOD.

Warranted GARDEN SEEDS
SOLD BY
JAMES CENTER,
At his Shop opposite Gen. MARTIN'S,

Peas:
EARLY Frame; golden Hotſpur; green Pruſſian; and dwarf Marrowfat.

Turnip Seed:
Early Dutch; green Top; Dedham and French Ditto.

Radish Seed:
Salmon & ſhort Top.

Cabbage Seed:
Early May; Dutch; Sugarloaf; Batterſea; Drum Head; red Dutch; green and yellow Savoy; Cauliflower & Cale.

Onion Seed:
Silver-Skin; large Portugal & Concord.

Lettuce Seed:
Seliſia; Tenniſball; Marble-Coſs and Grand-Admiral.

Cellery Seed:
Norths large; ſolid; and Italian.

Cucumber Seed:
Cluſter; early; long green.

Sweet Marjorum; Thyme; Sage; Summer-Savory; Parſley; curl'd Endive; & Naſturtium.

Beets; Carrots; Parſnips; Pole & Buſh Beans; Buſh and long Neck Squaſh.

Newport, March 3, 1800.

All Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL SNELL, late of Little-Compton, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

KEZIAH SNELL, *Administratrix.*
Little-Compton, 3d Mareh, 1800.

The Subſcribers being duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Little-Compton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *ABIGAIL HART*, late of Little-Compton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, to bring in their Claims to us, within ſix Months from the Date hereof, that being the Time allowed by ſaid Court for receiving the ſame. Attendance will be given for the above Purpoſe, at our reſpective Dwellings, any Time within the above Period.

DAVID STODDARD, } *Commiſ-*
JOSEPH GIFFORD, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to the above Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to *STEPHEN TABOR, Adminiſt.*
Little-Compton, Feb. 27, 1800.

NEWPORT and *NEW-LONDON*
New Line of STAGES:

From New-London to Newport, twice a Week, through Groton, Stonington, Weſterly, Charleſtown, and South-Kingſtown, &c.

(FOR THE WINTER SEASON)
—AS FOLLOWS:—

Leave New-London, Mondays and Thurſdays, at 9, A. M.
Arrive at Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 12, A. M.

RETURNING,

Leave Newport, Tueſdays and Fridays, at 2, P. M.
Arrive at New-London, Wedneſdays and Saturdays, at 6, P. M.

EACH Paſſenger pays from New-London, Ferry to Narraganſet Ferry, Three Dollars; the Remainder of the Road pays Fourpence Halfpenny per Mile, and are allowed Fourteen Pounds Baggage, each:——One Hundred Pounds extra Baggage pays the ſame as a Paſſenger.

Paſſengers at *Newport* may apply to Mr. *Townſend's*; and at *New-London*, at Mr. *Frink's* Tavern, where the Driver will call previous to his leaving thoſe Places.

ALL Favours will be gratefully received, and thankfully acknowledged, by the Public's obedient and very humble Servants,

PETER CRARY & CO.
Stonington-Port, October 21, 1799.

Kitchen & Flower-Garden SEEDS.

Juſt imported from *LONDON*, by the Ship Sarah, via New-York,

A large Aſſortment of Engliſh GARDEN SEEDS, warranted to be of the laſt Year's Growth, and have every Appearance of being genuine, for Sale, by

MARY DUNBAR,
Opposite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'S,

Peas:
Early Turner.
Early Frame.
Green Marrowfat.
Dwarf Ditto.
Spaniſh Dwarf.

Beans:
Windſor.
Large white Runners.
Large white Buſh.
White Six Weeks Do.

Cabbage:
Early May.
Early Yorkſhire.
Early Sugarloaf.
Early Cauliflower.
Large Batterſea.
Large Red.
Dutch Do.
Green Savoy.
Yellow Do.
White Brocoli.
Purple Do.
Scotch Cale.

Lettuce:
Grand-Admiral.
Seliſia.
Early Frame Cabbage.
Roman Cabbage.

Radish:
Early ſhort Top.
Purple Salmon.
Scarlet.
White.
Red Turnip rooted.
Sweet Marjoram.
Summer Savory.
Thyme.
Balm.
Hyſſop.
Green curl'd Endive.
Broad-leav'd Spinage.
Broad-leav'd Creſs.
Curl'd-leav'd Do.
Naſturtium.
White Muſtard.
Early Dutch Turnip.
White round Do.
Scarlet Onion.
White Ditto.
Scarlet Beet.
Orange Carrot.
Large Parſnip.
Early Frame Cucumber.
Long prickly Do.
Small early Cantelope.
Early Orange Do.
Early white Do.

Annual Flowers:
Scarlet 10 Weeks Stock.
Purple Do.
Scarlet Wall-Leaf Do.
Ice-Plant.
Egg-Plant.
Dwarf red Coxcomb.
Yellow-flower'd Do.
Spaniſh Nigella.
Belvedore or Summer Cypreſs.
Superb After.
Double-ſtrip'd Do.
Bonnet Do.
Quill'd Do.
Chineſe Pink.

Perennial Flowers:
Carnation.
Pheaſant-ey'd Pink.

Alſo an Aſſortment of American Seeds. Thoſe who ſend their Orders, are requeſted to Notice, whether they wiſh Engliſh or American Seeds, and they ſhall be ſent accordingly.

Newport, March 3, 1800.

Juſt received, by the Ship Semiramis, Capt. Jacob Smith, from Canton.

GUNPOWDER
Hyſon
Souchong
Bohea
} Teas, per Cheſt or ſmaller Quantity.
Tea Cadies.
Waiters.
Boglipores.
Fans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

And for Sale, by
JOHN C. SCOTT.
Newport, June 25, 1799.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburgh clean Hemp, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, firſt Quality—Cordage and Cables of all Dimenſions—Ruſſia and Swedes Iron, flat and ſquare.

BY THE PACKAGE.

Sheetings; Platilles Royales; Brittanias; Rouens; Sileſias; Creas-a la-Morlaix; Stripes and Checks; Dowlas; Oznabrigs; Ticklenburghs; Sailors blue and white Linen; Bedticking; Linen for fine Shirts; Diaper; Heſſian and brown Rolls; Linen for Bags; blue Broadcloths; German Flannels and Serges; Stationary, and Glaſs Ware, calculated for the Weſt-India Market, and intitled to Drawback on Exportation.

New-England Rum by the Hogſhead or Cargo, on ſhort Notice; Molaſſes, per Hogſhead; Holland Gin, per Pipe; 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window Glaſs; ſuperfine and fine Flour; Salt by the Quantity; Lead by the Ton.

Newport, Dec. 6, 1799.

FRESH RAISINS.
A few Caſks for Sale, by
NATHAN B. MILLER.
December 10, 1799.

GOULD & JOHN MARSH
Have for Sale, at their SOAP & CANDLE Manufactory, on the Wharf next South of the Post-Office,

Mould and Dipt CANDLES, Soft and Hard SOAP (equal in Quality to New-York) Wholeſale and Retail.

Caſh given for TALLOW, GREASE, & ASHES.

☞ They take in Tallow, to dip into Candles, at 3 Cents per lb. with good Cotton Wick, and deliver Pound for Pound.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1800.—

Lately imported from Canton, in the Ship Semiramis, Capt. SMITH, and for Sale,
By *THOMAS HANDY,*
Freſh TEAS of the firſt Qualities, viz.

GUNPOWDER,
HYSON,
SOUCHONG—and
BOHEA.

Alſo, at his Refinery, at the South-End of Thames-ſtreet, ſingle and double-refined SUGAR.

Newport, 8th October, 1799.

Doctor KING's
MOST reſpectful Compliments to the Inhabitants of Newport, and its Vicinity—takes this Method to offer his Services, in the Practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY:——In which Practice he has received a *regular* Education.—Credentials of which he is ready to produce, to thoſe who will do him the Honour to call on him, at Mrs. COTTRELL's.

If the moſt ready Attention, joined with a ſincere Wiſh to be uſeful to his Fellow-Citizens, have any Claim to Succeſs, he flatters himſelf he ſhall not be unſucceſsful in his Endeavours to ſerve them.

He likewiſe informs, that he has juſt received a Supply of MEDICINE, genuine and of the lateſt Importation, which he will ſell on as reaſonable Terms, as can be purchaſed in this State.—Apply at Mrs. Cottrell's Shop.

December 30, 1799.

A new Supply of Fall & Winter Goods.
JOHN BOURS, jun.
Reſpectfully informs his FRIENDS, and the PUBLIC in general,
That he has just received, at his STORE, *opposite General* MARTIN'S,

A Beautiful Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable DRY GOODS, which he is determined to ſell very low.

Alſo, two Boxes of elegant TRUXTON HATS.

He returns his Thanks to his Cuſtomers, and requeſts a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1799.

Linseed-Oil & Painter's Colours.
JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting, Venetian Red, India Ditto.
Stone and Spruce Yellow.
Red Lead, Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe, Pruſſian Blue.
Gold & Silver Leaf.
Letharge, White Vitrol.
Painter's Bruſhes & Tools.
Scrubbing & Tar Bruſhes.
Camel's Hair Pencils.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright Varniſh.
Black Ditto.
Window Glaſs & Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, at the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions to uſe them.

Newport, May 24, 1799.

GODFREY WENWOOD
Has for Sale,

NEW ſuperfine and common Flour per Barrel—Middlings Ditto—Miſtic Tile, per Dozen—and Blown Salt, per Buſhel or leſs Quantity. Alſo,

A large Quantity of SHIP-BREAD, of an excellent Quality; and WHEAT BRAN, by the Buſhel.

Newport, Feb. 18, 1800.

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.
Inform the Public,

THAT they have reſumed their *Business*, which has been for ſome Time ſuſpended on account of the Sickneſs of two of the concerned.

They offer for Sale, a large Aſſortment of freſh and genuine

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Orders from the *Country* executed at Wholeſale Prices, and the Town Retail Buſineſs attended to with the utmoſt Caution and Fidelity.

MEDICINE CHESTS for the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, and Africa, with ample and ſuitable Directions ſupplied at ſhort Notice, at reduced Prices.

Dye Stuffs, Painters Colours, &c. &c. as uſual.

Newport, January 1, 1800.

STONE WALL.

Any Perſon willing to contract for building *by the Rod*, about 1 or 200 Rods of lawful Wall (on this Farm) may hear of Employment by applying to the Subſcriber.

They will have the Stones to dig out of a Quarry (literally above Ground) and to cart the ſame to the ſpot—the Work to be finiſhed during the Courſe of the preſent Summer.

S. ELAM.
Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

N. B. If the Perſons who may be Employed, give Satisfaction, and think it an Object to engage further, it is very probable they will have Work during the whole Seaſon.

To FARMERS.

Wanted a ſober, induſtrious Man, of good Character, who underſtands the farming Buſineſs and the Care of Cattle, to have the Management (under myſelf) of the Farm I live upon.—Any Perſon of this Deſcription, willing to engage themſelves by the Month or Year, may hear of Employment, by applying to

S. ELAM.
Portsmouth, 1st Feb. 1800.

JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Season, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Variety of ſuperfine broad Cloths of the moſt faſhionable Colours—and Gentlemen's beſt Beaver Hats, of the neweſt Taſte.

Newport, December 30, 1799.

ROBERT LAWTON
Reſpectfully informs his old Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has just received, and has for Sale, at his Store in Thames-street, Three Doors below the Post-Office,

AN elegant Variety of faſhionable GOODS, adapted to the approaching Seaſon;—which are, in Addition to his former beautiful Aſſortment of Satins, India Luteſtrings, Modes, Calicoes, Chintzes, Linens, Ladies Hats, &c. &c.

All which Goods will be ſold at a very low Advance.

Thoſe who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he flatters himſelf, will not be diſappointed in the Quality of his Goods, the Prices of them, or the Treatment they will receive.

Newport, Nov. 26, 1799.

C. FOWLER & Comp.
HAVE FOR SALE,

A freſh Supply of *Baltimore, Alexandria* and *New-York*,

FLOUR,

per Quantity, ſingle Barrel, or Half Barrel.

ALSO,

A general Aſſortment of GROCERIES, as uſual.

Newport, Feb. 17, 1800.

FOR SALE,

THE Houſe and Wharf, with the Stores, Stables, and other Buildings belonging thereto, now in the Occupation of Mrs. Malbone.—For further Particulars apply to THOMAS TOWNSEND, who is empowered to diſpoſe of the ſame.

Newport, 17th Feb. 1800.

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN
Informs the Public, and his Friends and Cuſtomers in general, that he has juſt received,

A new Supply of GOODS,—ſuitable for the preſent Seaſon, well aſſorted, by Wholeſale and Retail, cheap for Caſh, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Robert Stevens's.

To be Sold, by
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
BROKER,

20 Hogſheads New-England Rum, from 95 to 100 Gallons.
20 Hogſheads Molaſſes, good for Retailing.
10 Boxes good Brown Sugar.
20 Hogſheads Weſt-India Rum.
100 Barrels Meſs Beef.
100 Barrels Meſs Pork.
100 Barrels Prime Pork.

He has alſo to ſell, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, in different Parts of this Town.

He has alſo 4000 Weight good CABIN BREAD on Hand for Sale, cheap for Caſh.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old Gold and Silver.

Newport, 13th January, 1800.